

where direct aid might not be obtained, the smuggler knew that he was safe from betrayal. But, on the other hand, the Democrats, the supporters of Mr. Jefferson, favored the enforcement of the law. They sided with the revenue officials, and many of them were active in giving information of the places where smuggled goods or property were concealed. Large quantities of ashes were brought to the ports of Lake Champlain, and sold at a small price to speculating smugglers, who stood ready to purchase. This beautiful lake, with its secluded bays, shady nooks, and uninhabited islands, offered a convenient highway to the smuggling boat, which moved only at night, and remained quiet by day. Major Charles K. Williams, of Rutland, since Chief Justice and Governor of the State, was stationed, with a militia force, at the important post of Windmill Point, on the western shore of Alburgh.

The late Dr. Jabez Penniman, of Colchester, was the collector of customs. A twelve-oared cutter, called the Fly, belonging to the custom-house department, cruised above the outlet of the lake, and smuggling in that direction became uncertain and dangerous. Fearless among the boats engaged in smuggling, was the terrible Black Snake. With a crew of powerful and desperate men, thoroughly armed, she had for months defied the government officials. Either by stealthily eluding their vigilance, or by overawing them by a display of hostile force, she had continued to freight large quantities of potashes across the line to Canada. They had had at no time a force at their command sufficient to render prudent an attempt to seize the audacious craft.

Dr. John Stoddard, of St. Albans, a merchant and a well-known smuggler, employed the Black Snake to transport ashes from St. Albans Bay into Canada. Their course lay around the end of St. Albans Point, thence along the eastern shore of the lake to Magalloway creek; upon this one and a half miles, to a narrow strait connecting with Charcoal Creek. Here they were obliged to lighten their boat by removing a portion of her load to smaller ones. They then floated into Charcoal Creek, down this into Missisquoi River, thence down the river to its mouth, across Missisquoi Bay to Cook's Bay, in Canada, to a place now called Hillier's Landing, about one mile north of the village of Alburgh Springs. The boat had made several trips with complete success, but was at length encountered by Officer Joseph Stannard, who commanded the crew in the name of the United States to surrender. Stoddard was on board, and persuaded the men to exert themselves at their oars. Stannard, being without force to back his demand, was compelled to witness their safe escape across the line into Canada. But the officers of the Government were now fully determined upon her capture. The Black Snake was built to run as a ferry-boat between Charlotte, Vt., and Essex, N. Y., and was used some time for this purpose. Her length was forty feet, width fourteen—sides straight and high—depth four and a half feet. She had seven oars on each side, sharp bow and square stern; a fore-cabin, but no cabin. She had a mast and one sail; was steered by a rudder, was never painted, but besmeared with tar, which gave her a black appearance. John and Ezekiel Taylor, of Caldwell's Manor, in Canada, purchased her to run as a smuggling boat; but when the trips became dangerous, they employed a man by the name of Wm. Mudgett to navigate her. As she could carry nearly 100 barrels of potashes, at a freight of five or six dollars per barrel, the enterprise was a paying one, and justified some risk. But her audacious career was drawing to a close. The collector, Dr. Penniman, applied to Major Williams for a detachment of men to proceed in the revenue cutter called the Fly, to find and capture her. On the first day of August, A. D. 1868, Lieut. Daniel Farrington, of Brandon, a discreet and competent officer, Sergeant David B. Johnson, and twelve infantry privates were detailed for service.

The Black Snake had crossed the line from Canada the previous night, and had gone up the lake. Her crew consisted of Truman Mudgett, captain; Samuel I. Mott, Wm. Nokes, Elkanah Perkins, Slocum Clark, Joshua Day, Joshua Pease, and Cyrus P. Dean. The men were to be paid by the captain, eight to ten dollars per trip. Each man had a gun, and they were provided with spike poles to keep off the revenue boats, several clubs, three feet in length, and a basket of stones, of the size of a man's fist. They had also a large gun, called a wall-piece or blunderbuss, the barrel of which was eight feet and two inches long, and one inch and a quarter diameter in the bore, and which carried fifteen bullets.

On coming from Canada, they avowed their determination to fight their way back. They were not well supplied with ammunition, but had a jug containing two gallons of rum. Under cover of the night, they proceeded to Martin's bay, on the eastern shore of North Hero, where they lay in seclusion through the day, and during the night, went to the mouth of Onion river, where they arrived at sunrise. They kept on up the river, and reached a place called Joy's Landing, three miles or so from Burlington, about noon. They drew their boat on shore some sixty rods above this. Mudgett ordered the men to clean and oil their guns, and to put in new flints where they were needed. He then proceeded in quest of provisions and ammunition, and returned with a supply toward evening. They shortly after this received tidings that the revenue boat was coming. Two men from Burlington whose names were not given, came to the landing and informed the smugglers that they would not give the revenue cutter was coming to take her. Mott showed them the big gun when one of them said he would give the crew ten gallons of rum if they would go down the river and take the revenue boat. Day and Perkins objected, when the men took Mudgett aside and conferred with him, after which several of the crew were set to work running bullets, at which they worked

all night. The smuggling party were here joined by Francis Legard and David Sheffield, increasing their number to ten. On Monday evening the Fly proceeded to the southern end of Hog Island, where they remained until morning. On Tuesday they proceeded along the eastern shore of North Hero, after passing which, and when opposite Middle Hero, a man upon the shore waved his handkerchief. They came to and were informed by him that the Black Snake had gone up Onion River. He also gave them the names of those on board. On Wednesday morning the Fly went up the river to Joy's landing, where the lieutenant was informed by Asa Rice that the Black Snake lay some sixty rods above. They then rowed up the river, and turning a small bend in the bank, came to the place where she lay; one end of her was on shore, fastened to some bushes. Mudgett stood upon the beach, a few feet from her, with her gun in his hand. He called to the revenue boat not to land but they, disregarding his attempt to intimidate them, ran in immediately along side, between the Black Snake and the shore. Mudgett retreated a few steps, but kept on threatening and said, "Don't lay hands on that boat. I swear by G—d I will blow the first man's brains out who lays hands on her." Lieut. Farrington, who seems to have been a brave and prudent man, with several men then stepped on board the Black Snake, when Mott came forward with the big gun, and resting it on the crook of a small tree, pointed to where the lieutenant was standing. As the two boats were about to cast off, Mudgett came to the bank and cried to his men: "Come on, boys; parade yourselves; you are all cowards; they are going to carry the boat off." Legard came and called in what was denominated in the testimony given in the trial, a methodist tone of voice, "Lieutenant, prepare to meet your God; your blood shall be split before you get out of the river." The smuggling crew, with the exception of Day and Perkins, walked along the bank, using defiant and threatening language, as the boats were going down the river. The Fly came up to Joy's Landing, to receive Mr. Rice, and take him across the river. Before they had landed upon the opposite side, there was a gun fired, the ball of which passed between the boats. Just as the Fly struck the shore, a second gun was fired, the ball of which passed through the stern, six inches from the lieutenant's leg. Several guns were fired at the Black Snake, on board of which was Sergeant Johnson and six men. On the Fly, as Ellis Drake of Cairndon, one of the soldiers of Lieut. Farrington, was stepping aft to take the helm, he was struck in the head by two balls, and killed instantly. The crews of the two boats were about to fire, when the lieutenant said: "Do not fire; run to the south shore." This done, they landed, and were met by Capt. Jonathan Ormsby, a citizen of that part of Burlington, who inquired "Why they did not arrest these men, who were violating the laws of their country." They replied ascended the bank, and had passed a few rods up the road, when the large gun was discharged with its load of fifteen bullets, slugs and buck-shot. Capt. Ormsby fell pierced by balls, exclaiming, "Lord have mercy upon me; I am a dead man," and instantly expired. Asa Marsh, one of the soldiers of Lieut. Farrington, a resident of Rutland, received two balls in his breast and a buckshot in his right shoulder, gasped once or twice and died. Lieut. Farrington, who had refrained with so much patience from ordering his men to fire, was severely wounded. A shot went through the left arm just above the elbow, another through the right shoulder, and a bullet wounded him in the forehead and lodged in his hat.

The smugglers offered no further resistance. They were taken into custody, with the exception of Mott and Pease, by the sergeant, and guarded until the arrival of the States' Attorney, when they were all taken to the village of Burlington and committed to prison. There was no resistance offered except by Dean, who threw Mr. Rice when he attempted to apprehend him, and although tied with cords, afterward contrived to get loose and escaped through a window, but was secured. Pease was apprehended on Hog Island by Captain Harman, and Mott by the agency of Asa Buckley, Esq., of Sheldon, at Hatley, C. E., and imprisoned at Burlington. The greatest excitement now prevailed throughout the entire region. The people were horror-stricken at crimes like these in the hitherto quiet and peaceable state of Vermont. They called upon the authorities of the State, to maintain inviolate the dignity of the outraged law, and to let its tremendous penalties follow speedily and sure. The funeral of the three murdered men took place at the village of Burlington on Thursday, August 4. The remains were escorted by the militia company of Burlington, under the command of Capt. Justus Warner, to the Court House, where religious services were conducted, and an able and impressive discourse was delivered by Rev. Samuel Williams, L. L. D., the historian of Vermont. A crowd of people from Burlington and the adjacent towns were in attendance. The rancor of political feeling was greatly increased by the events which have been detailed. The annual State election being near at hand, the Democratic papers charged upon the federal party in and about Burlington, an indifference to the great crimes which had been committed, if they did not even sympathize with the murderers. A flaming hand-bill, headed by three coffins, was scattered over the State, and copied into the Democratic papers, in which "respectable federalists" were charged with "murdering the whole weight of guilt upon the government." That some had said, that "Penniman had sent a military force to capture an empty boat, and that they were glad at what had been done," others, that "the officers of the government alone were to blame," and that "old Penniman ought to be hanged."

That "some of the principal merchants of Burlington, furnished the insurgents with powder and ball, for the express purpose of performing this bloody work. This was indignantly denied by the Federalists, nor is it at all probable that it was to any extent true. The rash expressions of heated and violent men, are never to be regarded as the sober conviction of the great majority, with which for the time, they may be associated. The authorities of the State, acted with promptness and celerity. On Tuesday, August 23d, less than three

weeks from the time of the affray, the Supreme Court was convened in special session at Burlington. There were present Hon. Royal Tyler, Chief Justice; Hon. Theophilus Harrington and Hon. Jonas Galusha, Assistant Judges; Wm. Chase Harrington, Esq., State's Attorney; David Fay and Cornelius P. Van Ness, Esqs., associate counsel for the prosecution; Bates Turner and Ames Marsh, Esqs., were counsel for the prisoners. In his charge to the Grand Jury Chief Justice Tyler alluded to the general dismay "the agitation of the public mind which prevailed, 'that some were ready to condemn the accused unheard, while others perhaps were disposed to excuse, and if not to excuse, to palliate.'"

He said to the Jury that "in some moment of levity, any of you have thought that the primary laws of society made for the preservation of human life, ought on this occasion to be relaxed, and be accommodated to certain supposed exigencies of the times, partly yourselves from these prejudices."

On Friday, Aug. 29, the Grand Jury returned a bill of indictment against Samuel I. Mott, of Alburgh, Wm. Nokes, Slocum Clark, and Truman Mudgett, of Highgate; Cyrus B. Dean, and Josiah Pease, of Swanton; David Sheffield, of Colchester; and Francis Legard, of Milton. The trial of Samuel I. Mott commenced on Monday, Aug. 29, and closed on Thursday evening with a verdict of guilty of murder. On Friday, Sept. 2, Cyrus B. Dean was put to the bar for trial, but the challenges, peremptory and for cause, were so numerous that, after an ineffectual attempt to fill up the panel, the Court ordered a new venire for petit jurors, and adjourned until Saturday morning, when the trial commenced, and was closed on Monday with a verdict of guilty of murder. Wednesday and Thursday, the Court were occupied with the trial of David Sheffield, Jereh Isham, and Elihu Allen, junr., being called as talesmen, both declared that they had formed an opinion, that these men ought not to be punished. A verdict of guilty of murder was returned on Friday morning. Mr. State's Attorney Harrington, in his remarks to the jury on the trial of Dean, said, "It is painful to find that that party spirit in this part of the United States has already assumed an alarming attitude. Have we not seen in the commencement of this present trial, measures taken and pursued by the prisoners' counsel to sweep every Republican juror from the panel by peremptory challenge? Have we not repeatedly heard this question asked, 'Is such a juror a republican or a federalist?' If the former, he must not sit; if the latter, he will answer our purpose."

On Friday afternoon, a motion in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial in the case of Mott, was argued, and on the following day a similar motion in the case of Dean and Sheffield. New trials were granted to Mott and Sheffield, and Dean was sentenced to be hung on Friday, Oct. 28. A respite, however, of two weeks was given to the wretched man by the Governor. On Friday, Nov. 11, at 12 o'clock, he was conducted to the Court House, where a solemn and appropriate discourse was delivered by Rev. Truman Baldwin, of Charlotte. After the religious services, he was conveyed to the place of execution, which was situated a few rods west of the present burying ground in Burlington, and at three o'clock p. m., was swung off. He exhibited, to the last, a degree of hardihood and careless unconcern, perhaps never equalled in this part of the country, and sadly contrasting with the mournful solemnity of the occasion. It was estimated that there was ten thousand spectators present. No more trials took place at the special term of the Court. At the regular term in January, 1869, Mudgett was tried, but the jury, in his case, did not agree. He was remanded to prison, and at the term of the Court in January, 1870, a *notte prosequi* was entered in his case by the State, and he was discharged. Mott, Sheffield, and Legard, at the January term, in 1869, were convicted of manslaughter. Mott and Sheffield were sentenced to stand one hour in the pillory, to receive fifty lashes each on his bare back, to be confined ten years in the State's Prison, and to pay all costs of prosecution. Legard's sentence was the same, with the exception of the 50 stripes. These convicts were all received at the Vermont State prison on the 1st day of June, 1869, it being the second day after the prison was opened for the reception of prisoners. Legard was pardoned by the Governor, Nov. 12, 1871; Sheffield, Nov. 4, 1875; and Mott, Oct. 15, 1877. Thus closes the account of the career of these lawless and desperate men. No one of them is known to have regained, to any extent, the reputation lost by this bloody crime. They removed either to Canada or distant portions of this country, and most, if not all, died, as they deserved, in obscurity, neglect, and poverty.

**SOUTHERN ACCOUNT OF ROSECRANS' MISSION.**—A letter in the Richmond *Whig* from White Sulphur Springs, dated Aug. 27, says that Gen. Rosecrans addressed a note to Lee and others, propounding certain inquiries relating to the South, and adds:

"A careful and well digested statement was prepared and addressed to Gen. Rosecrans in reply to his letter. All the parties to the conference signed it, and others are expected to. After Gen. Lee's name came that of Gen. Beauregard, and the signature of Mr. Stephens of Georgia, is the third on the list. Gen. Lee, in his reply, stated that he believed the people of the South sincerely desired peace and a restoration of the Union. He did not think it possible that the country could prosper while the control and management of the Government of the States of the South remained in the hands of the negroes and a few whites, and the mass of the men representing her intelligence are disfranchised. He believes if the whites of the South were relieved of all political disabilities and thereby given ascendancy they would, if left to themselves, treat the negroes with kindness, forbearance and justice. The Southern people, in his opinion, regard the questions of slavery and secession as settled finally by the war, and they have no disposition or inclination to re-establish the one or to agitate the other. It is the unanimous wish, says General Lee, of the Southern people, that we shall have lasting peace. They long for it. The people of the South have the greatest interest in having a good and stable government, that will protect them in

their rights and their property, under which they may go to work, that whatever they may accumulate by their labor may be secure for themselves and children. The reply covers five pages, and remarks substantially the declarations of the Conservative Convention of the South.

General Rosecrans was particularly jubilant, and though anxious to go North with a paper in which he may feel a patriotic pride, he still lingered to bid adieu to the many friends of both sexes he made during his sojourn there."

## Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.  
THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 1868.

### Republican Nominations

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**ULYSSES S. GRANT.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**SCHUYLER COLFAX.**  
VERMONT.

For Electors at Large—GEORGE W. GRANT, of Vergennes; H. FAIRBANKS, of St. Johnsbury.  
For Electors—Third District—GEO. W. KINGS, of Stowe.

### The Result.

Vermont has done nobly, rolling up as she does a majority of twenty-seven or twenty-eight thousand at least for our excellent State Ticket. But Franklin County, which has, throughout the State, had the bad reputation of being delinquent in her duty, does the thing "brown" this year. She elects Mr. Barlow, the "straight" Republican candidate for Senator, and Mr. Place, the "straight" candidate for Sheriff, against an individual who set himself up as an "Independent" candidate. We do not care at this time to discuss the merits of the issues which have been involved. The result is sufficient for us to know that the people—the free, independent people have been led to believe that the doctrines that have been advocated in the columns of the TRANSCRIPT were true. We uttered them in the sincerity of our heart, and the good people of Franklin County, one of the best and most enterprising in our own grand little State, firmly coincide.

The Straight Republican ticket in Franklin County is elected by a handsome majority; that is, the ticket for which the TRANSCRIPT contended; and while we say to our opponents we harbor nothing against you politically, we must, as a good Republican, express gratification at the result.

**PLEASURES.**—Marault's Plattsburgh Band arrived in town by the "River Queen" last evening, to accompany the excursionists of the Society of St. John the Baptist, to-day. Fuller's best conveyed them once around the Park on their arrival, during which time they discoursed to our citizens a number of favorite airs, and afterwards serenaded the Brigade Band at their quarters. The St. Albans Brigade Band volunteered a musical address to Hon. Bradley Barlow about 9 o'clock in the evening, and did not retire until they had partaken of the hospitalities of his bountiful table. A number of citizens had anticipated the Band in going, and with them, enjoyed the festivities of the occasion hugely.

The old town clock had struck ten, and was almost tempted to strike eleven, when welcome sounds greeted our ears in front of Union Block; it was the Plattsburgh boys playing to the St. Albans Band, "listen to the mockingbird," but the execution of the piece was no mockery. Their playing was of the highest order according to our judgment, and the still hours of the night reverberated the notes through the village delightfully. In the absence of Mr. Kingsley, Mr. Wilson, of the Brigade Band welcomed the serenaders in a handsome speech, during which he paid them a merited compliment, and invited them to the rooms of the band "up three flights of stairs." At midnight we left them in and around the "Tremont House," and their joys of meeting seemed to be undimmed by any thought "that we alas! must part."

At an early hour this morning Marault's Band, provided with one of Fuller's covered carriages and four, struck up again and wended their way toward St. Albans Bay and the "River Queen." The St. John's Society took the same direction with teams in large numbers, and we wish them all a merry time on the road to Plattsburgh, which doubtless, they will enjoy. Representatives of the St. Albans press accompanied the excursion.

### Special Notices.

**ADDRESS TO THE NERVOUS AND DELICATE.**—Those sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cause require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or frothy, or is itropy on settling? Or does a tickle seem rise on

the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood a while? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspnoea? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon the subject? Do you feel listless, morose, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Do any little things make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eyes diminished? Do you have, or do you not have it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

Now, reader, self abuse, venereal diseases, badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man, and you feel that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health. You never have any morbid suspicion of being indolently, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they do not become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitution, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—dilepsy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a medicine, **HELMHOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT** (No. 1) is the great medicine, and is a certain cure for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, ureters, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmsbold's Extract Fluid, established upwards of 18 years, prepared by H. T. HELMSBOLD, Druggist, 201 New York, at 104 North 30th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, \$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.50, delivered by express, sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless they are in steel engraved wrapper, with facsimile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed by H. T. HELMSBOLD.

**Twenty-five Years Practice**  
In the Treatment of Diseases incident to Females, has placed Dr. Place at the head of all the physicians making such practice a specialty, and enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in the worst cases of Suppression and all other *Menstrual Disorders*, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain full particulars. Office, No. 9 Ludlow Street, Boston.

N. B. Board furnished to those desiring to remain under treatment.  
Boston, July, 1868. 229 Broadway

**Information.**  
Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or a beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of pimples, blotches, eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained on application to  
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,  
823 Broadway, New York.

**New Auction, Commission,**  
AND  
**RETAIL STORE**  
**ON LAKE STREET.**

THE Undersigned has opened an auction and Commission Store  
18  
**DRISCOLL'S NEW BLOCK,**  
**ON LAKE STREET.**

Where may be found a large Stock of Goods of all descriptions  
Such as  
Prints, Dolans, Crockery, Plated Goods, Glassware, &c., which will be sold 20 per cent. lower than at other establishments in town.

Table Linens, Counter Panes and Diaper Wire all purchased at Stewart's in New York.

Auction sales every Tuesday and Saturday evenings.

All kinds of household goods will be bought, or taken for sale on commission.  
54 dext  
ROBERT KINGSLEY,  
July 15.

**ALL READY**  
—THE—  
**NEW STEAM MILL!**  
—OF—

**Bingham & Lincoln,**  
Near the Freight Depot, St. Albans, Vt.

Is now ready to grind corn meal, fine or coarse, and all kinds of grain for feed. This Mill was built by **Holmes & Blanchard**, of Boston, of the best French Burr, is complete in every respect, and is capable of grinding twenty-five bushels per hour. Being dependent on neither wind or floods for power, we can do all work of this kind without hindrance to our customers. We shall be prepared to furnish corn in the kernel, or ground, and at all times fresh and as cheap as elsewhere. We are also ready to receive orders for

**Sash, Blinds and Doors,**  
Mouldings and House Finishings of every description, of as good material and workmanship as any other shop in the State.

**JOB WORK,**  
Sawing, Planing, Matching, Turning, Scroll Sawing, &c., &c.

Done to order with Machinery which is new and of the latest improvements. With these facilities to give perfect satisfaction, we solicit a share of public patronage.  
BINGHAM & LINCOLN  
St. Albans, Feb. 27, 1867. 154-46.

**KNOBBY** Styles of Spring Hats and Caps at WM. N. SMITH & CO'S.

**GO TO WM. N. SMITH & CO'S** for all kinds of Umbrellas.

**PAPER** and Linen Cuffs, a large assortment, at WM. N. SMITH & CO'S.

**YOUTHS** Clothing of all kinds at WM. N. SMITH & CO'S.

**TRICOT** Socks at WM. N. SMITH & CO'S.

**RUBBER** Coats, all kinds, at WM. N. SMITH & CO'S.

**FOR SPRING OVERCOATS** of ALL KINDS, go to WM. N. SMITH & CO'S.

## CUT THIS OUT

MONEY FURNISHED TO BUY

## FOR YOUR PAPER

NINETEEN DOLLARS

## IN GREENBACK

AND THIS ADVERTISEMENT

## GOOD FOR TWENTY DOLLAR

NINE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS

## GOOD FOR TEN DOLLARS

One of these Advertisements will be accepted one dollar on every cash purchase amounting

## TWENTY DOLLARS.

OR FIFTY CENTS ON A PURCHASE OF

## TEN DOLLARS.

OR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ON A PURCHASE OF

## FIVE DOLLARS.

Or a copy of the

## Vermont Transcript one Year

On a Cash Purchase of \$30.

## WHEELER AND BAILEY'S

We have in variety and style, not to be surpassed in North or Vermont,

## BOOTS AND SHOES

Crockery and Glass Ware, Leather and Shoe Findings. Also Agents for the

## GREAT NEW YORK TEA COMPANY

Twenty-three different kinds of Teas at 60 cts., 70 cts., 80 cts., 90 cts., \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.15, and the very best at \$1.25. Coffee 25 and 35 cts., and the very best at 40 cts. Every thing in

## CUSTOM WORK

We manufacture to order. Our styles of work consist of Ladies' and Misses' Polish, high cut, and Button Boots, of the finest quality of Serge Kid and Calf Skins, and of perfect pattern. Our Gents wear, we are the

## Acknowledged Champions!

Consisting of Oxford Ties, Bathing, Gaiters, and Boots with or without the box toes, made from the real warranted

## FRENCH CALF!!

Call early and often at the Wholesale and Retail Cheap Cash Store.

## VT. TRANSCRIPT,

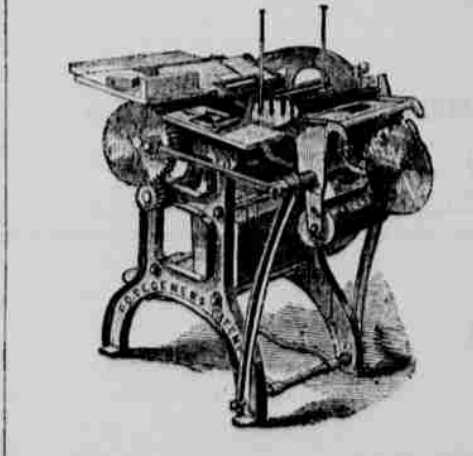
## JOB

## Printing

## OFFICE,

## ST. ALBANS.

## H. A. CUTLER, -- PROPRIETOR.



All Printing brought to this Office, both Plain and Ornamental, will meet with prompt attention, at prices as low as the times will admit. We do our work much better than can any Office that will do a job of printing for nothing for the sake of depriving us of it, and we are ready to compare our work with any similar class of printing done in the cities, both in neatness and price. Hand your orders into the Transcript Book and Job Printing Establishment if you take any pride in having your printing done in a workmanlike manner.